THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 27. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned Thos. Frederick Ballance and John Brough Hallam, as Commission Agents and Co-partners under the Firm of Ballance & Hallam, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. FRED: BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.

31oc 911 Hankow, 28th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co..

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MIMMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency.
Exchange Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124. *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS.—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)
Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu;
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67. 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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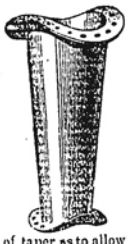
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Pantentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.
MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.
SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED FOR
Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

We inform our friends of the above AWARD, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shewn our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1851 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGES.

At Shanghai, on the 15th October, at the residence of J. M. Batcheldor, Esq., by the Rev. M. T. Yates, H. A. HOLCOMB, of Branford, Connecticut, to Miss MARY E. WAINWRIGHT, of San Francisco, California. "No Cards."

At Shanghai, on the evening of the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. Blethen, by the Revd. M. T. Yates, in presence of the U. S. Consul General, Willie P. Mangum, Esq., AMASA S. FORBES to VESTA, daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Veazie, of Belfast, Maine, U. S. A.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, on the 18th inst., of Dysentery, Mr. EDWARD HINSCH, a native of Hamburg. Aged 27 years.

LATEST DATES.

England..(*let.*)..	Sept. 19	Hankow,.....	Oct. 9
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 13	Nagasaki,.....	" 12
Tientsin,.....	" 12	Yokohama,.....	" 9

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....June 29	}	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 23	}	Aug. 13th.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1867.

THE existence of Banks in a country is generally a proof of advanced civilisation, and of great security to property. Mutual confidence must exist between the banker and his client, and confidence moreover that society is not liable to sudden disturbance. People do not let money out of their own keeping, when there is danger of the repository being ransacked. Judged by this standard, civilisation in China should take a high rank, and popular confidence in the maintenance of social equilibrium, be much greater than would appear to be deserved. For, not only does banking exist here for purposes of deposit and loan, but notes are issued which circulate freely as a medium of exchange. They do not occupy so prominent a position in the currency as bank notes in Europe; but they are by no means an uncommon tender. Bankers, too, have correspondents in different provinces, and it is possible to remit money through their medium. Altogether, the banking system is developed to an extent that seems strange, when the disturbed condition of the country is considered. The explanation, probably, is that these disturbances are abnormal, resulting from exceptional causes; banking having developed under a firmer Government, and being, now, only affected in the disturbed neighborhoods themselves. The treaty ports, being under foreign protection, are specially favourable to the growth of the institution. Shanghai, indeed, was at one time a depôt for all the wealth saved from Ningpo and Hangchow, whose bankers had sought refuge here. And a correspondent estimates that there are now 100 banks, aggregating a capital of Tls. 200,000, in Tientsin. This, if his estimate be correct, does not say much for the magnitude of their operations, nor for the security to depositors. They must clash by their numbers, and either their operations must be petty, or their capital can offer but a small reserve in case of loss. Much interesting information might be gleaned regarding the rise and development of banking in China; and some light shed, by the result, on the much vexed question as to whether she has progressed, remained stagnant, or retrograded in civilisation, within a given time.

The people do not seem to have the same confidence in the good faith of Government that they have in private individuals. And we imagine their shyness must be well founded. Government would not hesitate much at repudiating its notes, and confiscating the amounts they represented, as contributions in emergency. Indeed, one of our own monarchs, Charles I, destroyed the credit of the Royal Mint bank by a forced loan, in 1638. The scarcity of specie has compelled Chinese Emperors to resort to paper money on more the one occasion, but tradesmen have objected so strongly to accept it, that its career has been very short. Marco Polo mentions an endeavour to introduce it under the Ywen dynasty, which met with little success; and the founder of the Ming dynasty, issued a sheet of paper sealed with the Imperial seal, of the nominal value of a thousand *cash*; but though these notes since became a great curiosity and were even esteemed as a sort of charm, they were not appreciated as a medium of exchange, and had to be recalled. An Emperor of the Han dynasty tried to supersede specie by a very peculiar currency. He caused money to be made of sealed earth, compacted with a strong glue which, from pure eccentricity apparently, he endeavoured to force into circulation by collecting all the copper money he could lay hold on, burying it, and killing the workmen so that it might not be discovered. This attempt does not appear to have succeeded better than any of the others. The people have refused to rely on the good faith of their Government, though they do entrust money to the guardianship of private banks.

Summary of News.

A meeting of the North-China Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon, at which several matters of much interest were discussed. The proceedings were so long that we are unable to give more than a brief sketch in to-day's issue, but will report them at length in our next. The propriety of establishing an independent office in London, and the wisdom of insuring hulls of vessels were the principal points of discussion.

The American Mail steamer *Costa Rica* left on Thursday, to join the *Great Republic* at Yokohama. An American paper called the *Shanghai News Letter*, was got up for despatch by her. The Editors put on record at the outset, that their "intention is that, while the utterances of the paper will be plainly and distinctively American, they will breathe only good will towards their fellow sojourners" in China. Accordingly the summary of news given refers almost solely to matters affecting American interests. The P. & O. Co. have despatched an extra steamer, the *Malacca*, from Yokohama direct to Suez with silk; the *Aden* left Shanghai on Thursday, to meet her at Hongkong. A Cricket Match between elevens of the Fives' Court and the Cricket Club has been commenced. Play has already extended over two days and will be continued this afternoon. A report of the scores made by each side in the first innings will be found elsewhere.

The Rules lately drawn up by the Chinese Government, regulating the ownership, by their subjects, of foreign vessels contain the following clause, which has been much criticised, as arrogating a power they could not claim.

"Should the vessel have left port before the above report is made, the vessel will be confiscated when arrested. The Chinese Charterer will be dealt with by Chinese Law, and the foreigners on board will be handed to their Consul for punishment."

It is satisfactory to find from the following extract from a letter by Sir Rutherford Alcock to Mr. Winchester, that he shares this view.

"These regulations have never been communicated to the Foreign Representatives, and the Chinese authorities must I think have been perfectly aware that they would not agree to such a clause [viz., the last.] Be this as it may, I have simply to instruct you to acquaint the Taotai and Commissioner of Customs, officially, that any action on their part under this article would be a violation of Treaty, and will certainly not be permitted to take effect, wherever British vessels are concerned."

The Committee for the assessment of Chinese houses have completed their labours. The result shows a slight increase in value over the previous schedule. They have assessed 12,000 houses in the English and Hongque settlements.

The want of a jail has long been much felt in Shanghai. We are glad to learn that plans for one have been drawn up and sent home for the approval of the Foreign Office; and there is every likelihood of their assent being soon received. Accommodation is contemplated for fifty prisoners; and the building will contain an infirmary, chapel, and work-shops, as well as commodious apartments for the necessary staff and guard-rooms for the Police.

One of the cargo boat robberies that so frequently occur in this port, was cleverly detected by the Police, a few days ago. A cargo boat which had been partially laden with coal from the Naval Store, during the day, was left at night lying off the jetty. The police had an inkling that an attempt would be made to carry off some of it during the night, and kept watch. A cargo boat soon dropped down with the tide and moored alongside, remained there some time, and again floated away. The police at once followed and captured it, with a quantity of stolen coal on board. The head man of the thieves has been sentenced by the Mixed Court to eighty blows with the bamboo, one month's cangue, and subsequent deportation. We may add, as the last sentence sounds rather vague in reference to Chinamen, that it is considered effectual. The police seldom, if ever, see a man who has been deported, again in the settlement.

We are glad to learn that a Dispensary for the benefit of the Chinese has been opened, at the house in Hong-que known as Dr. Boone's office, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Mission. Dr. Macgowan kindly gives his services as consulting Surgeon, and a Chinese assistant is in regular attendance. The house is provided by the Mission, but the medicines depend upon charitable contributions from natives and Foreigners, which we have no doubt will be forthcoming. It is now generally recognised that Medical aid affords the best opening for missionary work in China, as it enables the natives to form an opinion of foreigners and foreign skill, tending to overthrow the "Barbarian" theory, and to facilitate the work of introducing Western civilisation. Many will gladly contribute towards the maintenance of Hospitals, who do not believe much in the present efficacy of missionary labour for converting the Chinese to a more enlightened faith.

The Bremen brig *Amazone*, from Newchwang, reports that, on the 10th inst., she saw two junks attacking each other, and using stink pots amongst other missiles. One appeared to be a northern, and the other a southern junk. It is surmised that the latter was a pirate.

News have been received that the *Taeping* was the winner of this year's teaship race. Her teas have been sold at prices varying from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 3d.

Amongst the shipping arrivals has been the Japanese Steamer *Cosmopolite*, under the command of Japanese Captains,—of whom there appear to be two, — with a crew of 24 Officers, 60 Seamen and 22 Stokers. She appears to be in good order and cleanly, and is said to have come over for repair.

We hear the wreckers have been making a fine harvest out of the wreck of the *Vesta Vixie*. They have secured a large proportion of the Coal, and are distributing it as rapidly as possible. It is however satisfactory to know that energetic measures will be promptly taken to recover the same, and to prevent further pilfering. The steamer *Hyson* will shortly proceed to the scene of the disaster and will doubtless enforce restoration of the stolen cargo.

A NINGPO correspondent writes, —"Under instructions from the Chief Judge, H. B. M. Consul has returned Mr. Wadman the amount in which he had mulcted him, for his imaginary offence against the dignity of the Queen; so the publicity given to the correspondence has brought this matter to a satisfactory termination, and saved all the trouble and expense of an appeal. Notwithstanding its absurdity, the affair will do good, as showing that the attention of both the public and the authorities can, on an emergency, be directed even to Ningpo."

Our TIENTSIN correspondent mentions that the bands of robbers who have so long been infesting the neighbourhood of this port, have retreated towards the interior, and the Shanse traders are able to transport their goods and treasure more securely. The consequence has been, a slightly improved business. There is a great deal of sickness amongst the foreign communities of Peking and Tientsin, which is something very different from other seasons; as that region, at this time and indeed with the exception of two months during the hottest part of the year, is almost always in a very healthy condition.

Frequent complaints reach us from NEWCHWANG, of the irregularity with which our paper reaches subscribers there. One gentleman writes—"a number of vessels have arrived lately and only two parcels of papers have been received;" and, generally, long intervals occur, whereas communication is constant between the two ports. One cause of the infrequency with which mails are despatched for Newchwang is, we believe, that most of the vessels going direct thither are chartered by Chinese and consigned to Chinese agents. And there is a disinclination to entrust mail packages to them, from fear they may not be regularly handed over on arrival at their destination. This fear is, we think, unfounded. Probably the Chinese consignee might not take the trouble to deliver a number of loose letters and papers to the addressees; but we have not the least doubt that a bag or box handed to the Captain by the Post Office in Shanghai, would be duly delivered on arrival in Newchwang to the English Consul, by whom the letters could be distributed. At present, Newchwang, for postal purposes, seems almost much isolated as Hakodadi, although two or three ships frequently arrive there from Shanghai in a week.

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Editorial Selections.

LABUAN COAL.

Coal has been so scarce in Shanghai, this season, and is still so exorbitantly dear, that special interest attaches to possible sources of future supply, whether within or without the country. And, for the present, foreign coal fields' demand, first, notice. In due time, we may hope to see coals arriving from Chefoo as regularly as beans and pulse. Chinkeang threatens even to yield a supply at our door; and we hear that excellent coal has lately arrived here from Hakodadi. But, pending realisation of these happy dreams, we are still condemned to look afar, for our daily fuel. English coal has lately been going out of favour, either because of its high cost, or because the Australian product has been improving in quality, and competing with it on more favourable terms. Much less quantities than formerly are now brought to this market, while the Southern continent has largely increased its shipments. But there is another source of supply, which pecuniary difficulties have hitherto restricted, but which we expect to see, before long, assume considerable importance. Bad management and misfortune have hitherto cramped the operations of the Labuan Coal Company, and prevented Labuan coals from assuming any importance in the world's market. But these drawbacks are only temporary and are being gradually rectified; and regular supplies of cheap and good fuel may soon be looked for from that little island. The career of the Company, hitherto, has been unfortunate and disturbed. Great things were expected from its amalgamation with the China Steam Ship Company, but the result did not equal the anticipations. At present, indeed, the chief anxiety seems to be to get rid of ships which are rather an incubus and a source of expense. What the Company want is steam colliers to ply between Labuan and the neighbouring ports, not tug steamers like the *Titan*, which are fit only for a totally different kind of enterprise. This seems to be at last understood, as well as the errors in management which have been committed on the island itself. Too much has been expended in sinking a variety of pits, and too little effort made to hew coal from the seams laid open. The resources of the Company, consequently, have been drained, and little or no return secured. This mode of procedure is to be altered, and efforts made to turn out as much coal as possible from the pits which are in working order, while the attack on new seams will be continued as a subordinate process. Straitness of pecuniary resources and local bad management has caused many of the best workmen to leave the island, as their wages were in arrear and they were persuaded the works would have, eventually, to stop. Efforts are now being made to induce others to the spot; and measures have been taken, through Chinese residents in Labuan, to import several hundred men from Kwantung. It is estimated that one man can hew a ton daily; and the pits are said to be capable, at the present moment, of yielding 300 tons a day, so soon as that number of labourers can be obtained—a yield which would rapidly increase as the openings are enlarged. The employment, too, is contemplated of a cutting machine, which would be a great saving of labour, and of course enable a correspondingly larger out-turn. The coal can be laid down in Singapore, at a less cost to the Company than $5 per ton. If, therefore, the quality prove so good as has been pronounced, there seems no reason why Labuan coals should not soon take a prominent position in the China market, and be obtainable at prices which will nearly shut English and Australian coals from the field. In point of position, the island is most happy. Situated nearly on the fifth parallel of North latitude and on the 115th of East longitude, it is within easy distance of Singapore, Manila and Hongkong, and—comparatively with England and Sydney—near to Calcutta and Shanghai. Ships would make a rapid passage to either, during the southerly monsoon.

CHINESE TRIBUNALS.

Tai-tsu, the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, sagely observed,—"The bowstring drawn violently will break; the people pressed hard will rebel"; and the proverb seems to be in process of exemplification, here, at the present moment. The remark is frequently made, and with a great degree of truth, that the history of China is a history of rebellions—but the possible inference, that rebellion has been the normal condition of the empire, would be very mistaken. The Chinese are said to hold that is better to die in peace than to live in anarchy; and there is no doubt that the mass of the people value tranquillity nearly as highly as this saying would indicate. It is only when unduly pressed, that they are excited to rebellion. And this undue pressure seems invariably to arise, after the pristine energy of a dynasty has died out under the gradual influence of luxury, and corruption has grown apace through the laxity of supervision. It is generally conceded that this is the state of affairs in China at the present moment. The dynasty is weak and drawing to its close; and official corruption has reached a high pitch, even from an Oriental point of view. Corruption is, to a certain extent, almost inseparable, in the East, from officialism; and the people look on it as a matter of course, so long as it does not become excessive. But when a judicial audience, even, is unattainable save by wholesale bribery, and taxation reaches a prohibitive point, this climax may fairly be held to have been attained; and the remedy—a change of rulers, to be near at hand. The present Emperor of China is a nonentity; his Government is weak in an extreme degree, and a weakness of control in every department is a necessary consequence. We do not desire, however, to enlarge on the political question, so much as to speak of the judicial corruption which is one undoubted cause of the present disturbed atmosphere of China. Theoretically, Chinese tribunals should be of extremely easy access. A mandarin's whole energy is supposed to be concentrated on paternal care of the people, and his whole time to be at their service. A gong is hung up at the entrance to his yamên, on which any person desiring an audience can strike; and the mandarin is bound to at once come forth and hear his complaint. Practically, however, a suitor has to bribe his way from the gate to the hall of justice, through every grade of petty office, from the door-keeper to the private secretary; and woe to to the man who dare claim attention in the summary mode we have described. Even Du Halde, in whose time the firm rule of Kang-hi had established a wholesome dread of wrong-doing in the official mind,—even Du Halde avows that "whoever gives this alarm, unless he has suffered some extraordinary wrong that requires instant redress, is sure to receive the bastinado for his pains." If that was the case under a firm and just sovereign, who would dare incur the risk now that the Emperor's power is overshadowed by more than one of his satraps, and is insufficient to quell the pettiest outbreak. Still, however dead a letter this principle of easy approach may have become, we do not think there is much direct injustice to complain of, on the part of the mandarin, when a case is fairly before him. The difficulty is to obtain this fair hearing, and the cost of doing this is so great that poor and uninfluential people are nearly debarred. However willing the judge may be to decide rightly, subordinates have not the same scruples; and these subordinates are the channels through whom, only, approach to the judicial chair is possible. The petition of a man who can afford to lubricate well the palms of secretaries and messengers, passes rapidly to the judicial table, and lies invitingly on the top of a pile, ready to the judicial hand; while that of a poorer litigant, who cannot afford a similar process, is delayed and put aside. A fair example how difficult it is for a poor man to obtain justice, was contained in a recent *Peking Gazette*: A man was murdered by a thief whom he detected stealing corn in a wheat field. The murderer was furnished by his friends with money to escape, and was aided in the process by his brother, who was chief of the magistrate's police. Delays intervened before the Magistrate held an inquest over the body, and when that functionary finally issued a writ for the murderer's apprehension, the chief of police managed to have it detained at the office several days, by which means the fugitive was enabled to reach parts remote and unknown. The son of the deceased, was informed by the murderer's brother that thirty taels must be paid for the further prosecution of the search, and nearly the whole of this was paid, when the son suddenly died from rage and grief. The duty of avenging the homicide then devolved on the brother of the murdered man, who made six applications to the prefect, and one to the criminal judges for aid, to bring the murderer to trial, but without success. Fortunately, a Censor took notice of this case, and justice may eventually be meted out. But how corrupt must be a magistracy where such delay and criminal connivance are possible. The tension of the bowstring must be severe indeed, when matters have reached this pass.

RELIGION IN CHINA.

In an Empire like the Chinese, numbering its population by hundreds of millions, and including among its subjects, people of such different languages, temperaments, pursuits and creeds, we naturally look for the widest religious toleration that is compatible with the principles of Government. In the administration of the Emperors of the present Dynasty, we find that wide latitude really has been given to the forms of religion that prevailed in China at the period of its conquest. This, however, may be accounted for by force of circumstances, rather than any exalted or liberal views on the subject they have ever possessed. From the moment the Tartars invaded China, it was their policy to conciliate the nation to their sway, and hence they were prepared to make every reasonable concession. Being themselves a rude and illiterate people, and having hardly any definite creed of their own, they adopted entirely the prevailing religious tenets of China, the Emperors assuming the head of the state religion, and yet at the same time tolerating and being on the most friendly terms with, Budhists, Taouists, Mahomedans, and even Jesuits. Filled with the absurd idea of their own self sufficiency and dominion over "all under heaven," the T'sing Emperors have regarded the perfection of Government as consisting in being allowed to enjoy the fruits of their conquest in peace, at their Northern capital. Beyond what has been considered necessary or conducive to the maintenance of peace, the social and moral welfare of the nation has been lamentably ignored, and the various forms of religion have been left in a great measure to take their chance. The Emperors have exercised wide toleration, but it has proceeded from their utter indifference. The Chinese are naturally a quiet and industrious people, and while they continue loyal and obedient they may think as they please, and worship what they please; but the moment Imperial jealousy detects in any religious body the symptoms of what may be construed into a combination against the peace and enjoyment of the throne, then Imperial vengeance is aroused, and acts of arbitrary power follow.

This religious apathy on the part of the Government has not, however, existed without many inconsistencies and proofs of insincerity. For instance, if we look at the policy pursued by the most enlightened and energetic Emperor of the dynasty Kang-hi, we find him on the one hand acting as the High Priest of the nation, when worshipping the "Supreme Ruler" at the Altar of Heaven, and also denouncing Budhism and Taouism as lying and dangerous heresies in the Sacred Edict, while on the other hand he renovates Budhist and Taouist Temples, going in state to worship at them, and enriching them with munificent offerings. The example of insincerity in their Emperors has spread downwards among the people, and the result of these attempts to favour three opposite and conflicting forms of belief is seen in their gradual decay in China, and fusion to a considerable extent, into each other. Indeed the bulk of the people seem to mix, according to their fancy, selections from each of these creeds, and to care little or nothing for the mixture after they have made it. Hence, an ordinary Chinaman is at a loss if asked which of the three creeds he belongs to. Where a smattering of education has been acquired, and the man makes any pretensions to scholarship, he will say that he belongs to the "*Ju-chiao*" or Confucian school, but perhaps next day he may be seen burning incense sticks in Budhist or Taouist Temples, or employing the priests to come and read masses at his house. Even among the Mandarins who are supposed to be staunch followers of Confucius, there are many who will go in their official dress and knock head at Budhist or Taouist shrines. It is their utter want of sincerity in these empty forms of religion that constitutes one of the most formidable impediments to the evangelization of China. When a man can be found who believes in and reverences his religion, and is prepared to defend it, there is some hope for him; but if he will quietly assent when the absurdity of idolatry is pointed out to him, and will yet continue to worship his idols for no other reason than "old custom," there is little chance of doing anything for him.

But Confucianism and its antagonistic creeds, Buddhism and Taouism, have long passed their meridian, and are now fast declining. The dry and windy ethics of the great Sage of China and his followers, though containing much that is good, have not in them any of the leaven of that true religion which alone is able to spread through the Empire transforming the hearts of men. Confucianism has had a fair trial for above two thousand years, and achieved little, while there are to be found among the most intelligent of its followers those who long for a clearer light. Buddhism and Taouism have, all along, been an eyesore to the more intelligent mandarins and better classes of the literati. The estimation in which both doctrines are held by some of the high officials, is well illustrated in a recent article in the *Peking Gazette*, where the Censor Wang-shu-jui points out a number of abuses in the Empire, which require immediate prohibition. After alluding to the evils arising from idolatrous processions and gatherings of the people in temples, and showing the trouble they cause to the mandarins, he strongly urges the government to avail itself of the opportunity, now so many temples have been destroyed by the rebels, to prohibit most strongly new temples from being erected and new images from being set up, with the exception of such as are required for the spring and autumnal worship of the Gods of the land. He goes on to say, "thus, the root and the stem being for ever destroyed, there will be nothing left under the umbrage of which disturbances can be raised."

It is worthy of notice that the reasons urged for this step are entirely of a political character, viz, the prevention of large gatherings of the people. We may go on to remark that the jealousy, as well as contempt, with which Christianity is regarded both by Government and officials, may be attributed mainly

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to political reasons. While Foreigners live in the country by virtue of the treaty, and only because the Chinese cannot help themselves; and while the Government and the mass of the people would like to sweep the "Western Barbarians" out of the land, it is not likely that Christianity will find much favour, except with a few who think they shall obtain protection and escape the oppressions of their Mandarins, by identifying themselves with Foreigners. So long as Foreigners are regarded as intruders, so long will Christianity be regarded as an intrusion; and a narrow-minded Government and a narrow-minded people will class in one category the Foreign official with his despatches and war-ships; the Foreign merchant with his telegraphs and railways; and the Foreign teacher with his Bible and religion. In proportion as they tolerate one will they tolerate the others. If the idea of Christianity could be detached from the idea of Foreign intrusion, we feel persuaded that the Chinese Imperial Government would hardly trouble itself about it at all, but let it take its course—so wide is the religious toleration, or in other words the indifference to religion of any kind, which obtains in the rulers and people of this "Central Flowery Land."

THE PEKING COLLEGE.

Some months ago we were informed through official organs, and by the tongue of popular report, that it was proposed to institute a college at Pekin for the instruction of the natives in foreign science. The announcement created surprise and satisfaction. Surprise, as we had begun to despair of anything like toleration or liberality ever emanating from the Yamen of Foreign affairs; satisfaction, as the measure seemed likely to forward the best interests of the natives. That exhaustive and valuable volume the Custom House Report, supplies us with some important papers on this matter. Nothing can be more interesting than the reasons assigned for the education of the Chinese in foreign science and languages.

The national vanity speaks distinctly in the protest which commences the memorial. "The proposition to invite candidates to an examination in astronomy and arithmetic, is not," we are informed, "in any sense brought forward because of their admiration of what is curious, or their passion for what is strange; they are bewildered by the mechanical skill of Western men." The proposal emanates from very different motives. "The mechanical contrivances of Western men all spring from [a knowledge of] geometry, and inasmuch as China now proposes to go thoroughly into all that concerns the construction of steam vessels and the manufacture of machinery," they address this proposal to the Powers that be. The memorialists go on to deprecate the exclusive temper of old days, in a sentence amusing from its quaint simplicity. "Your servants humbly apprehend that, if in a spirit of self satisfaction, China refuse to rely for guidance on Western scholars, who will explain the principles of mechanism and its application, the public money will be largely wasted without any advantage." It is not easy to overrate the importance of this frank avowal. It indicates, not obscurely, that the old system is felt to be rotten, and that the national hope of recovery and regeneration is placed on the animating influences of the West. The mass of verbiage which surrounds the sentence quoted above, appears to us unimportant. We may be amused at the *naïve* coolness of the assertion that, "for the foundation of its astronomy it would appear that the West is really indebted to the astronomy of China." We may say that the conservative spirit and the respect for tradition are both apparent in the reference to "your majesty's sainted ancestor, canonized as the humane (Kang Hi,) who gave foreigners posts at the observatory, who was all tolerating and all comprehending, and whose wisdom was infinite. Yet, granting all this, the memorial shows blank discontent with the present, a profound consciousness of the inefficiency of the existing system, and a belief in the West and the West alone, as the Regenerating power. This surely is a very novel and important inference to glean, from a Chinese document; but it is the inference which it is impossible to miss.

The whole paper breathes a spirit which it is a positive refreshment to perceive. The writers deal concisely with the party, in their own country, who are perpetually recommending adherence to the old paths, and declare that "the objection that the abandonment of the ways of China for those of western men is wrong, is the language of crotchettiness." "Still more perverse," we are told, "is the argument that it is disgraceful to take lessons of Western men. There is in the world nothing so disgraceful as to be inferior to one's fellow." Young Peking is certainly making its voice distinctly heard in phrases like these. Progress is not to be despaired of, when sentiments so advanced are boldly put in writing and submitted to the attention of the Emperor himself. We shall hope to see something different from the stereotyped conservatism of past centuries, before many years are over, if memorials like this one are circulated and assented to. We only hope young Peking will be encouraged. When foreigners are met half way, as they are in this document, they have every inducement to try that the representatives of western science should be men equal to their important task. Yet we have not heard of any men of distinguished acquirements being appointed to the Professorial chairs; and we are not without apprehension that the opportunity has been in a measure let slip. To give these positions to any but men of indefatigable energy and comprehensive views, is to make a grave mistake; and, indeed, it is hardly conceivable that officials impressed with anything like a sense of responsibility, should have failed to see the magnitude of the occasion. If the Peking College fail, Foreigners will have richly deserved severe censure. They will have slighted an overture made at the cost of the relinquishment of many prejudices,—and an overture which, if not met in the spirit in which it was made, is not likely to be soon repeated.

SHANGHAI.

The month of October is generally regarded as the beginning of the pleasant season in Shanghai. We are accustomed at this time to commence articles with expressions of congratulation that our troubles are past for a year, and that "the negative side of existence is over." When we take down the last punkah we feel a homelike sensation, and look forward to those winter pleasures which are specially attractive to Englishmen. The amusements which have been suspended during the summer months are resumed usually about this time. The Racing portion of the community prepare for the Autumn Meeting, and unless deterred by the scathing denunciations of *The Saturday Review* on "Betting," proceed to make a book. The children of Harmony begin to get out their music and to select their overtures, and the Dramatic Club are busy with rehearsals for their opening night. Besides these recreations, which the settlement contains within itself at this season of the year, there is usually an outlet for the energy of sportsmen in the neighbourhood of Soochow, or amongst the recently discovered coal fields of Chinkiang. The cover is perhaps too thick in many places, but game is abundant and the attraction offered considerable. Parties are formed long beforehand for these excursions, and in the opinion of many they constitute one of the pleasantest alleviations of Shanghai dulness. We console ourselves through the sweltering days of summer, when smarting under the irritation of mosquito bites, and toiling through heavy mails in shirt sleeves, with the cheerful prospect of October and the four following months If we are sportsmen of the type of Messrs. Winkle and Snodgrass even, it is pleasant to have an excuse for going up country; and though we may not make a good bag, we enjoy a mouthful of fresh air, an unconventional dinner, and a peep at picturesque scenery.

The winter season of 1867, however lacks the cheerful presage of its predecessors. The weather is unusually gloomy. The Thermometer, instead of being 67° as it is usually during this month, stands while we are writing at 79°. Illness is very prevalent. We have had more than one sad reminder of the unhealthiness of the place and of the time, and we cannot resist the depressing influence. Strangely enough, too, the sickness is not restricted to this portion of China. We hear very bad accounts from the North. The fame of Peking and Tientsin for healthiness of climate, which has been so long established, seems at the present moment to be challenged. Deaths and illnesses amongst the foreign community seem on the increase. Even at Cheefoo, the most favoured of the Northern ports, there has been a prolonged and unusually trying summer, and visitors have, in many cases, returned from health-giving Yen-tai without receiving marked benefit from their change. Now the conclusion forced upon us by these experiences is, that it is very nearly as difficult to predicate what weather we shall have at a particular month in China, as it is to make a similar prophecy in England. The idea that in the Middle Kingdom there is a dry season and a wet season, a hot season and a cold season, each with definite limits, is a delusion. It is true of India; it is not true of China. Therefore we should do well to act accordingly, and to speak accordingly, and to make our plans accordingly. It is no longer safe to look forward to a spell of cool dry weather at a particular time.

In regard to the hygiene of China in general, and of Shanghai in particular, much has been written; but when, as at present, illness prevails in certain places only, and diseases assume marked types, it would be well perhaps to seek an explanation in local causes. We speak of course under the correction of medical men, and in a tone of respectful suggestion, but at the same time with data collected with some care before us; and we venture to say that more cases of fatal sickness have occurred in houses known to have been built over native cemeteries, than in any other dwellings inhabited by foreigners. This is true of other ports besides Shanghai, and in Shanghai every one of our readers will recall confirmatory instances. Surely this is reasonable. In our own country and especially in London, it was discovered that, for centuries, the bodies of the dead had been poisoning the living. The act which stopped interments in popular cities was the result of a tardy discovery of this frightful fact. Men shut their eyes to the truth for years, but at last it was forced upon them. What was true in London, may be and probably is, true in China ports, and the diseases that one physician has attributed to the climate, another to injudicious diet, and a third to the absence of ozone, may be the result of a poisonous atmosphere and the effluvia of decaying bodies underground. The Chinese, in their superstitious ignorance, attribute the recurrence of deaths and inexplicable illness to the malignant influence of evil spirits, but it will be found on careful investigation that these evil spirits are always active and deadly in their work in Houses built in the position we have mentioned, viz:—over or adjacent to native Burial places. Thus, though we may laugh at the Chinaman's premiss, we ridicule his inference at our peril. It is no repetition of this opinion to say "China is one large graveyard." If it is unhealthy to live over a tomb, it is unhealthy to live anywhere, for China is strewn with tombs. We admit the number of places of interment throughout the length and breadth of the land; but still this does not militate against the fact that certain houses are known to have been built over graves, in which bodies have been deposited within the memory of men now living, and that these houses are exceptionally unhealthy.

DUTY FREE GOODS.

Minor matters are apt to be shut out of sight by the more important questions that have to be considered in connection with the treaty revision. The Rule regarding duty free goods, for example, is one which requires clearer definition. It runs, at present

Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuit, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, fire-wood, candles (foreign,) tobacco (foreign,) cigars (foreign,) wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, and glass and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

In the olden days, no doubt, this wording was sufficiently plain to prevent dispute. There were not many foreigners in the settlement, and it was meant that articles intended exclusively for their consumption, should pass free of duty. In many cases, people imported their own stores and furniture, and the collection of import duty on these would have been petty and vexatious. But now the settlement has grown, and stores are imported in large quantities by tradesmen, for retail, the Customs show a tendency to interpret the Rule in a very restricted sense and, of course, find ready support from Sir Rutherford Alcock. The question arose, for example, a short time ago; whether some furniture imported by a Store in Shanghai was liable to duty. The importers held that it came under the denomination of "household stores," and the precise exemption of carpeting and druggeting would lead to the inference that it was intended that articles of foreign furniture, as well as all other objects imported exclusively for foreign use and not for re-sale to Chinese, should pass free. The Customs, however, imposed the duty, and Sir Rutherford confirmed their view. Emboldened by this success, they have lately attacked two other articles—loaf sugar and sulphuric acid; the former on the ground that it was imported in large quantity by a mercantile firm, and not as a household store; the latter because it was destined for use in the manufacture of ginger beer, and not as medicine. There is just sufficient ground, in each case, to support the quibble; but the restriction is evidently quite opposed to the sense of the Rule, which undoubtedly was that articles used exclusively by foreigners should not pay duty. By whomsoever, or in what quantity soever, the sugar was imported, there could not be much doubt as to its eventual destination; and it matters not much whether the sulphuric acid were imported neat, or diluted in manufactured ginger beer. Ginger beer is not specially exempted by name; but its claim to exemption, as an article of household stores, cannot well be contested. And if people choose to drink ginger beer manufactured on the spot, it is hard they should not be able to import the acid needed for its manufacture. However this may be, it will be well that the possibility of raising petty quibbles should be averted, by explaining clearly in the new treaty whether articles of foreign consumption are only to escape duty when imported by private individuals, for their own use; or whether the exemption is to extend to all such goods not intended for resale to the Chinese, and for which there is no Chinese demand.

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TIENTSIN.

The bands of mounted robbers who have been infesting the routes from this to Shanse, and have been plundering travellers and traders, have gone southwards and westwards; and it is now possible for the inland traders to bring treasure here from Shanse and other inland marts, and take merchandise to Shanse, without running the danger of being plundered by the marauders of the rebel forces or the imperialists. The result has been that a demand has lately sprung up for several kinds of imports, and some sales have been daily effected at advancing rates. The total amount of business transacted by the inland traders has, however, as yet been very limited, in comparison with former years at this part of the season. It is, however, consolatory to us to know now that there is a possibility of doing some business; for the last few months have been frightfully stagnant for the foreign import trade. Grey goods are chiefly asked for, and can find buyers freely at about the following rates:—Grey shirtings, 7 lbs., Tls. 2.25/28; 8¼ lbs., Tls. 2.48/55; 8½ lbs., Tls. 2.58/60 T-Cloths, 7 lbs., Tls. 2.2. American Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 4.20/50. English Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.60/70. Figured Orleans, Tls. 4.40; Plain Orleans, Tls. 4.20. Other British imports also find buyers readily, such as Lead Tls. 5.50.60, Steel per picul Tls. 5.20.30, Tin Plates Tls. 7.00.30, Window Glass Tls. 2.60 at Tls. 3.40, Sapan Wood Tls. 2.10.70.

The opium market is again quiet, and rates during last four days have receded. To-day the quotations are Malwa Tls. 560 for ready money, Tls. 565 for payment in two weeks. Patna Tls. 470 to Tls. 480. Both kinds of drug, from now on, however, are certain to advance in price, as in a couple of weeks at furthest the traders will begin to buy freely for the interior markets. Gold is going down slowly, and to-day it is quoted Tls. 15.40.50. Cotton keeps slowly falling, and yesterday's quotations were Tls. 14.20.50, but before foreigners can touch it for the Hongkong market, it must go considerably lower. Japanese produce is in good demand. The quotations to-day for long sea weed are Tls. 3.90 to Tls. 4.40, and rising. Passiet seaweed Tls. 2.20.30, also rising. Cut sea weed Tls. 5.00 to 5.50, Isinglass Tls. 40.00 to Tls. 44.00.

The long expected vessel from England the *Our Queen*, with direct shipments, has not yet appeared at Takoo. She is expected with much anxiety by all parties, as her cargo it is hoped will make a revolution in the Tientsin trade, so far as foreigners established here are concerned. A second vessel is expected next March to supply the Spring demand. The French bank, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, has just established an agent at this port, so would it appear that the Banks are directing their attention to this large market as a field in which business can be profitably done. It must be borne in mind that we shall not have a famine every year in the north of China, and that we are certain to see years in which a large amount of business will be done in British and American grey goods.

The usual Chinese products, such as red and black dates, fruits, medicines from Shanse and the other parts of the north of China, are daily making their appearance at Tientsin, to be exchanged for silver and imports.

The local authorities, in connection with the opulent classes of Tientsin, have established what we call "soup kitchens," at which a bowl of congee daily is served out to each poor person, and by which means it is expected the recipients will be kept alive, till next year shall find them employment and food. I understand that this system has been already adopted over all the north of China. The want of the millet stalks used by the inhabitants for firing, generally, will be severely felt this winter. The millet stalks are used both for heating the peoples' houses and cooking their food. It is to be hoped Providence will favor us with a mild and short winter.

I understand the American merchant steamer "Manchu," on her last trip, when returning to Shanghai had a fight with the southern junks at Kokoo, when fire arms were used. No one amongst the foreign community has yet learnt the particulars, so I am unable to communicate them on this occasion. It was generally expected that things would come to this pass, in consequence of the lawless manner in which these junk people had been acting towards the foreign craft passing through the Kokoo anchorage. Admiral Keppel is not expected back from the Great Wall and Peking till about the 20th instant. He will proceed from hence to Nagasaki, where he will meet the "Rodney" his flag ship. We have lately not heard any important news from Peking or the north of China generally. The foreign ministers appear to have all returned to Peking from their country seats in the neighboring hills, where they have been spending the last summer.

Since the British men-of-war "Salamis" "Manila" and "Dove" have been lying in the harbor off the British settlement, cricket has been much in vogue; and at a cricket match held on the 8th instant, between the navy men and the resident foreigners, the civilians got terribly beaten. The training for the autumn races, which will come off on the 24th 25th and 26th of the month, is being earnestly proceeded with every morning early. At present Black Diamond and Black Pearl are the favorites for the Challenge Cup, and it is a matter of grave importance to this small world that they should win it, as the cup will then remain certain with us for another twelve months. Money, either in the shape of sycee shoes or in the form of Mexican dollars is not an over abundant article in this region, in this autumn of 1867, and should the winner of the Challenge Cup at the last meeting again win it at this meeting, it is extremely doubtful if the community will be in a hurry to subscribe for another piece of plate for a Challenge Cup. Hence it is generally hoped that fortune will favor either Black Diamond or Black Pearl and thus keep the present Cup to be run for again till better times smile on the port of Tientsin.

* * * *

10th October, 1867.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

A fully attended meeting was held last evening, Mr. Bryans in the chair, at which several subjects of interest were discussed. The proceedings were too long to report in this morning's issue, but we shall give them at length in our next issue.

After the accounts had been passed, and the appointment of Mr. Lavers as a director, in place of Mr. Lemann had been confirmed,

Mr. Maitland suggested that a separate office should be established in London to conduct the business of the Company. He did not wish at all to question the management of Messrs. Ashton & Co., to whom, on the contrary, he thought they were much indebted; but he thought the time had arrived when an independent office would be more conducive to the interests of the Company.

Mr. Overweg seconded the proposal, which elicited strong discussion.

Eventually Mr. Groom proposed, as an amendment that the Directors should be requested to take the proposal into their consideration, and report upon it to a meeting of shareholders to be held a month hence.

Mr. Tod seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority of votes, though a large majority of the shareholders present opposed it.

A discussion next ensued on the question of accepting insurances on hulls, and a general opinion was expressed against accepting so large a risk as Tls. 75,000. The Directors concurred in this view, and said they had resolved only to insure to small amounts, and only against total loss.

The Chairman then said the Directors were anxious to get power from the Shareholders to invest the funds of the Company which it was necessary to retain in England, otherwise than in Banks. And on the proposal of Mr. Groom, seconded by Mr. Hogg, the directors were empowered to take steps with this object.

A vote of thanks to the directors was carried with applause, and the meeting separated.

REPORT.

In submitting the statement of Accounts for the half year, January—June 1867, the Directors have little to remark, beyond congratulating the Shareholders on the continued prosperity of the Company, there being on 30th June 1867, (in addition to the paid up Capital,) a Balance in favor of the Company of Tls. 495 468.22, to meet claims on outstanding risks, against Tls. 342,718.40 on 31st December 1866.

Owing to the large reserve kept in London, and the low rates of *Interest* ruling there, a much smaller sum has been received from that source of profit than in the previous half year.

Exchange Account has been affected in a similar manner, by the lower rates of Exchange on London which have been ruling in Shanghai.

In order to protect the Company's interests in case of claims on risks to New York, Messrs. Bell & Hayward have been appointed Agents there; Agencies have also been established at Macao, under the care of Messrs. Margesson & Co., and at Kurrachee, under that of Messrs. Fleming & Co., where it is hoped a profitable business may be transacted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

1866-68.

BALANCE SHEET—30TH JUNE, 1867.

Dr.		*Tails.*	*Tails.*
To Paid up Capital,			250,000.00
,, Balance of Working Account 31st December, 1866,		342,718.40	
Add amount at Debit of Working Account 30th June, 1867, transferred,		152,749.82	
			495,468.22
		Tails,	745,468.22

Cr.		*Tails.*
By Cash on hand, and on Current and Deposit Account, 30th June, 1867,		289,524.37
,, Furniture in House and Office, Shanghai,		4,199.25
,, Furniture in House and Office, Hongkong,		3,831.50
,, Shanghai Premia for Jan.—June 1867, uncollected on 30th June,		17,496.41
,, Amount in hands of Messrs. Ashton & Co., London, on 30th June, 1867, deposited as follows:—		
At Interest on Securities,	£ 65,500 0 0	
Cash in Bank, &c.,	1,035 9 9	
	£ 66,535 9 9	
Add amount remitted to Messrs. Ashton & Co. on Jan.—June account, but not received by them on 30th June, 1867,	37,282 13 3	
	£103,818 3.0	346,069.50
,, Amount in hands of Hongkong Branch & Sundry Agents, Tls. 90,745.63		
Less due to Sundries,	6,389.44	
		84,356.19
	Tails,	745,468.22

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.		*Tails.*
To Nett Premia, 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1867,		355,391.27
,, Policy Fees do. do.		3,208.25
,, Interest Account, do. do.		7,675.32
,, Exchange Account, do. do.		2,271.23
,, Commissions, do. do.		614.87
	Tails,	399,070.94

Cr.		*Tails.*
By Agency Commissions, 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1867,		45,291.86
,, Agency Charges, do. do.		2,643.03
,, Shanghai Charges, do. do.		10,668.63
,, Hongkong Charges, do. do.		5,235.34
,, Losses and Claims paid do. do.		212,482.26
,, Balance,		152,749.82
	Tails,	399,070.94

CRICKET.

FIVES COURT *v.* CRICKET CLUB.

This match was commenced on Saturday, but as usual, one side was minus some of its best men: this time the Club were deprived of the valuable assistance of Manson, who was unable to play. In spite of this they succeeded in getting their opponents out for 135 runs, of which McDonnell took the "leger" with a careful innings of 39. Bullock also played a good innings, of 24. The Club bowlers were Boddam, Cooke, Groom, Percival and Waller (fast and slow). The second wicket went at 94 and yet all the eleven were out for 135.

The Club innings was commenced by Duval and Dorling, to the bowling of Gunter and Tate. The first wicket fell at 7, and then Dorling and Power hit the score up to 38, when time was called.

Play was resumed on Monday the two not-outs of the previous day going to the wickets. Dorling added 1 to his previous score, and was then caught in the slips; his innings of 28 comprised 2 fours, 4 threes, &c. The next three wickets fell quickly, but Maclean and Percival made a stand and hit the score up to 75, when Maclean was bowled. The innings finally closed for 96, Percival having played a steady innings of 22. Gunter's bowling was very effective, taking five wickets.

FIVES COURT.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hyslop	b. Waller	6
McDonnell	b. Cooke	39
Bullock	c. Groom b. Waller	24
Gunter	b. Cooke	10
Henry	b. Groom	4
Price	b. Cooke	1
Tate	b. Waller	12
Bell	run out	4
Blair	c. Boddam b. Groom	4
Oliphant	b. Groom	0
Hearn	not out	4
	Wides	15
	Byes	7
	Leg Byes	3
	No Ball	1
		135

CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

Duval	b. Tate	3
Dorling c. substitute	b. Gunter	28
Power	b. Tate	10
Waller c. substitute	b. Tate	2
Boddam	b. Gunter	0
Groom c. Hyslop	b. Tate	4
Maclean	b. Gunter	13
Cooke	b. do.	0
Percival	c. & b. Price	22
Morris	c. & b. Gunter	6
Mowat	not out	0
	W. 5, B. 1, N. B. 2	8
		96

NOTES ON NORTHERN CHINA.

No. 15.—*Chinese Banks (Cheen-foo-tze)* 錢舖 From inquiries of a Chinese Banker named Leuh 劉 and also from other inquiries, I gather the following information with reference to the Chinese Banks in Tientsin, &c.:—

There are about 100 banks in Tientsin, representing a capital of about 600,000 taels, at 6s. 5d. per tael, = £192,500 sterling. Of the 100 banks in Tientsin,

Banks.	Tails.	£ s. d.
(*a*) 40 represent a capital of	400,000	= 128,333 6 8
(*b*) 40 ,, ,, ,,	160,000	= 51,333 6 8
(*c*) 20 ,, ,, ,,	40,000	= 12,833 6 8
	600,000	= 192,500 0 0

e.g., the 40 banks marked (*a*)—10,000 taels, =£3,208 6s. 8d each; the 40 banks marked (*b*)—4,000 taels, =£2,283 6s. 8d. each; and the 20 banks marked (*c*)—2,000 taels, =£641 13s. 4d. each. The bank notes are issued from one teou (ting-shao); the least amount, about 500 cash, = one-third of tael of silver, at present 2s. 2d. to say 75 teou (ting-toh), or 25 taels, =£8 5s. sterling. In England and Wales bank notes must not be less than £5, and in Scotland and Ireland not less than £1. The legitimate rate of interest given by Chinese banks for money deposited is (*e.g.* the rule) Tls. 8.4/10 per 100 taels, rather more than 8 per cent.

The profits of the money shop (cheen-foo-tze, the more suitable term for a Chinese bank) would be from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum. 25 per cent. is the sum I have been generally informed that is gained. *e.g.*, a money shop with a capital of 4,000 taels, after paying all expenses for rent, servants, &c. (the Chinese shopkeepers pay no taxes, and it has more than once occurred to me how unequal this matter of taxation in China is—the small farmer pays his land tax out of his small earnings, the shopkeeper who is far better off is exempt) would gain 1,000 taels profit in the year, and from general inquiries I infer that 20 to 25 per cent is the rate of profit on many native branches of trade in China. The per centage gained by the money shops (Banks) is about 1 per cent, therefore a money shop with a capital of 4,000 taels to gain 1,000 taels would have to issue 100,000 taels worth of Notes in the year (at present 1 tael of silver = 1,515 cash (taking it at 1,500 cash) = 3 teous, therefore 100,000 taels worth of Notes would be 300,000 teous of Notes per annum ÷ divided by days 365 = upwards of 120 teou notes per diem, would have to be issued to equal 300,000 in the year. These would be issued in 1.2.3.5.10 and upwards, to 75 teou per note. The rate of issue would not be regular, of course, some days a much smaller issue. In Peking I made inquiries and was generally informed that there were 300 money shops in Peking. Another gentleman (who is a well known Authority on Chinese matters) also informed me that he had ascertained 300 to be about the number of Chinese banks.

One money shop proprietor in Peking told me he knew that there were 3 banks outside the Cheen-mun, who had from 30 to 40,000 taels capital each. However if I take the capital of these banks (300) in number to represent the same proportion of capital as the Tientsin money shops, I get = 1,800,000 taels = £ 577,500 sterling, the money shop proprietors or bankers in Tientsin were of opinion that the Peking Bankers would be richer. If I add 20 per cent, this will give the 300 Banks in Peking = 2,160,000 taels = £ 693,000 sterling. At a future time I will endeavour to ascertain what would be a fair approximation to the capital of the Peking Banks, but the present inferred data may not be unworthy of some attention. The Peking notes are much smaller in value than the Tientsin notes. For example, 1 tael of silver in Peking equals at present about 10 leou Peking calculation, compared with 3 leou per Tael of silver Tientsin calculation. The Peking money shops issue notes of from 1 Teou (Peking) = 1-10 each of Tael of silver, (not quite 8d.) up to 1,000 Teou notes Peking = 100 Taels of silver = £32.1 8. The large proportion of the notes however issued vary from 1 Teou to 100 Teou Peking calculation. In Chi-nan-foo (府南濟) the Chinese money shops issue notes from 1 Teou = 540 cash = 1.3rd of Tael of silver up to 100 Teou (not Peking calculation) from 2s. 2d. up to £10.13.10 say. All the money shops in Peking are, I believe, private banks, with limited number of shareholders also in Tientsin, the rate of exchange being fixed daily in each place.

The Tientsin rate of exchange Sept. 1867.
1 Tael of silver = 1,515 cash.

Compared with 1 Tael of silver = 1350 cash in Sept. 1866.

I observe that Mr. Fitzroy, in his highly interesting report on the trade of

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Shanghai for 1866, makes under heading No. 35, Banks, the following observations.

"At the opening of the current year "there were 116 native banks open in "Shanghai. 58 of which negotiated bills "and engaged in exchange operations," "80,000 or 100,000 Tls. is reckoned a large "capital for banks of high standing, and "few are supposed to have more, while the "smaller banks on a capital up from "3,000 to 5,000 Taels are often supported "by their more wealthy colleagues, upon "whose stability they are of course depen-"dent. Some of the principal foreign "mercantile houses are largely interested "in native banks."

It would be interesting to know about the capital represented by the native banks in Shanghai.

SPARROW KNIGHT.

Tientsin, Sept. 1867.

Law Reports.

MIXED COURT.

October 18th, 1867.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq. and HSU-HAEFUNG.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL v. C. E. KOFOD.

Claim of Tls. 5 for house tax. Defendant stated that he had not occupied the house for some time. In addition to this he said the Municipal Council did nothing towards his house in the way of abating nuisances. He had written to them several times, but without effect.

The Court said that it was not in their power to amend this, but if represented in the proper quarter it would no doubt be remedied.

Judgment for plaintiffs.

British Barque "EMPEROR" v. MASTER AND OWNERS of Junk "Chan-tung-fah."

TOM KING, a Chinese pilot, was on board the *Emperor* going up the river when he saw a junk coming towards them, she came on and struck the ship on the starboard side. The ship's helm was put to starboard, but too late to save the collision.

G. MORRIS, was in charge of the *Bunker Hill* towing the *Emperor*; saw two junks dropping down through the Chow Chow water, and the tide catching one of them it turned her round and sent her against the vessel. If the junk had dropped anchor no collision would have occured.

JNO. DIMELLOW, Master of the *Zodiac*, was on board the *Emperor*, at time of collision, and saw a junk on the starboard bow, when she got abreast of the ship, she turned round and struck the ship; carrying away the mainyard.

JOHN CUTBEARD, second mate of the *Emperor*, corroborated the previous witness's evidence.

The Master of the junk said that the junk was at anchor, and the braces of the ship caught the junk's stern and turned her round.

Another Chinaman gave evidence to the same effect, saying the junk was at anchor, but the second mate of the *Emperor* stated positively that when the Junk struck, the anchor was not down.

Judgment reserved.

T. KROES & Co., v. LEE SING-SZE.

Non-fulfilment of contract.

Judgment reserved.

BLUM, BROS & Co., v. HSU-KIN-TSE, LIN-FOO-CHANG.

Claim for false packing of sugar.

Judgment reserved.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co. v. TIEN-CHE-SING. CHEN-SING-TUNG.

Claim for non-fulfilment of contract.

Adjourned for further evidence.

E. SCHELLHASS & Co. v. CHIM-MAO.
DITTO. v. TA-SHING.

Adjourned for further evidence.

Correspondence.

TEA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The *London and China Express* of August 17th contains an article condensed from a Blue Book, to which it is contributed by a Mr. J. Savile Lumley, in which the course taken by the teas sent from China to Kiachta is detailed. In it the following remarkable paragraph occurs.

"Passing the town of Hankow, the boats "[from the Chentang] emerge into the "Eastern Sea, and coasting along reach "the river Kising, up which they proceed "to the town of Shanghai."

What does this mean? Can any of your readers in any way reconcile this with the past or present course of this trade? I should like to see it reconciled, for meanwhile we cannot but fear that the whole account is as untrustworthy as this extract; and by similar carelessness much discredit is thrown on official reports generally.

Your's faithfully,
L.

Shanghai, 12th October, 1867.

TIENTSIN.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The annexed memo. of Imports of "Manufactures and Drug," is taken from the *Tientsin Customs Returns* for the month of September 1867, and may prove interesting to your readers.

We are dear Sir,
Yours truly,
PLATT & Co.

		In Sept. 1866.	In Sept. 1867.	Total in 1867.
Cotton Piece Goods—				
Gray Shirtings	pce.	83,900	61,780	429,139
White do.	"	11,358	4,550	129,747
Blue do.	"	....	1,100	5,738
White Spotted do.	"	1800	700	11,900
" Brocades	"		700	5,635
Dyed Spots	"		200	7,750
" Brocades	"	5,360	8,800	19,737
" Shirtings	"		650	6,297
Chintzes	"	7,302	3,792	42,684
Turkey Red Cambrics	"	1,650	2,000	15,611
Drills, English	"	7,282	1,625	21,467
" American	"	....	3,555	18,372
" Dutch	"	....	1,650	11,743
T-Cloths	"	9,650	5,825	107,843
Damasks	"	500	....	1,650
Twills	"	....	....	750
Jeans, American	"	....	720	3,784
Velvets	"	926	120	2,044
Velveteens	"	....	....	1,822
Muslins	"	not specified in report for 18 months last year.	....	1,119
Linen & Cotton Mixtures	"		....	200
Domestics	"		....	3,627
Dimities	"		....	751
Russian Ticklings	"		....	480
Cottonades	"		....	3,000
Cotton Thread	pcl.	....	....	36.23
Handkerchiefs	doz.	....	....	5,118½
Gentians	pcs.	....	....	500
Woollens—				
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	429	360	2,989
" " Inferior	"	....	....	100
Long Ells	"	140	....	2,360
Camlets, English	"	1,440	610	8,408
" Dutch	"	....	....	20
" Imitation	"	....	150	200
Lastings	"	240	140	3,069
" Imitation	"	....	....	245
" Crapes	"	....	840	10,270
Orleans, Plain	"	not specified in report for 18 months last year.	50	50
" Figured	"		....	1,540
Lustres, Plain	"		100	21,337
" Figured	"		5,635	19,700
Habit & Medium Cloth	"		....	22
Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	"		5,100	19,637
Flannel	"		....	36
Opium, Malwa	pls.	377.50	664.00	4,458.33½
" Patna	"	15.60	6.00	237.34
" Benares	"	51.60	....	94.40
" Persian	"	11.50	10.00	118.80
" Turkey	"	....	....	....
" Prepared	"	6.65 (3-10)	0.78	15.65

MANILA.

A LETTER from Manila of October 7th, in the *Daily Press*, gives the following painful intelligence:—

Since our report of 19th ultimo, we have had very boisterous weather, and few shipping days. Manila during the 24th, 25th, and 26th ultimo, was under water, in some parts 4 feet of water over the streets, and disastrous inundations have taken place in the Northern Provinces. Reports have yesterday been received from Ilocos that three villages have entirely disappeared, and several hundreds of lives lost. The mail from Europe of 10th August, which should have arrived here about 24th ultimo, has not done so, and fears are entertained of the steamer from Hongkong to this being lost. The *Water Lily* has put in here in distress, with heavy damages. The *Sardinian*, from this to New York, has put back also with heavy damages; and the master of the *Stuart Worthy* has arrived in an open boat, having been wrecked in the gale on North Danger Shoal. Fears are entertained of the *Anne Longton* and the *Fort Regent*, both having been last seen in a very dangerous position. The *Par Hazard* (British barque), is a total wreck on the Coast of Bondog, to the south, and further disasters are daily arriving.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM ABYSSINIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

We publish to-day, brief though the intelligence is, the latest authentic accounts from Abyssinia. We pledge our reputation on the accuracy of the information which gives a tacit but emphatic denial to the sensation-telegram paraded by the *Times of India* on Saturday last, and reiterated with corroboration "from a very likely quarter" in Monday's issue of the same journal. That telegram our carefully-conducted contemporary has neither withdrawn nor explained, a duty which we think he owed to the public. When Colonel Merewether reached Bombay, his dates from the captives only reached to the 19th of June; advices now came down to the 1st of July. On the latter date, when the latest communications yet received from the prisoners were dispatched by them, the same being received at Aden on 22nd August, the prisoners had *not* been released. They had not heard, however, from Theodorus' camp for five weeks, previously, that is since 21st May; which certainly shows that the Emperor is in difficulties and that his communication with Magdala has been cut off. We have it under Mr. Rassam's own handwriting that on the 20th of May, the day before the date of the last communication the prisoners received from the camp of Theodore he and his seven European fellow prisoners at Magdala were, to use his own words, "chained by the legs," and nothing appears to have transpired since to improve their position. Our information received yesterday seems to warrant the supposition that the prisoners with the Emperor himself are more leniently treated, but that is supposition merely; and ignorant as we are, except in the vaguest way, of what is transpiring in the interior of Abyssinia, it is really idle to conjecture how it fares either with the prisoners at the present time or with Theodorus himself. Anything may have happened in the Emperor's camp since 21st May, and at Magdala since 1st July, but this we all know that the prisoners have not yet been restored, and until they are safely delivered up, it is absurd to talk of the "abandonment of the expedition." We believe that even though they are restored, the honor of the nation requires that the expedition should proceed.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Ibid.*)

Some very important items, in our Kabul letters, are the departure of the Governor of Herat for Mesjid, in order to confer with the Shah of Persia, whose arrival in that city was announced in our foregoing letter; and the intelligence that the Russians have sent presents to Sheer Alee Khan, together with assurances of support in money on their part in his struggle for the mastery in Kabul. According to our correspondent's statement, these sums which Russia has thus promised to advance to Sheer Alee, are to be transmitted to him through the Persian authorities at Mesjid. This looks like a regular concerted plan between Russia, Persia, and the Rising Star of Afghanistan, which seems to leave no doubt that the fate of Afghanistan has been decided upon by Russia, in secret understanding with the Shah, and that their design is to set up Sheer Alee in Eastern Afghanistan to the overthrow of the puppet Ameer, so sillily recognised by our own stand-still Viceroy. The Shah of Persia will probably be looking for a slice of Western Afghanistan,—Herat and its territory; in all likelihood, while Russia will be satisfied with an arrangement that will establish a Russian feudatory in Afghanistan, and more closely wed to her cause the Shah of Persia, whom she has been so long intriguing. It may be to our interest for the Government of India to look on with an indifferent eye at the events now being enacted in Afghanistan, East Persia, and Southern Toorkistan, but we avow we cannot see the soundness of such a policy, the more so, when we learn that one of our Indian feudatories on that frontier is deeply implicated in these transactions to which fact we again call the attention of Government. The return of the Elchi, who had been sent by the Ameer Sheer Alee Khan to the head quarters of the Russians, is is also announced. Of the nature of this secret mission nothing was authoritatively ascertained, but the report in the camp of Sheer Alee was that the chief had offered to become a vassal of Russia, a position which it gratified his party to think he had taken up. Of course, such an offer was not made without an object, which was no doubt to obtain help from Russia. Whether such "help" will hereafter be given is a matter that remains at present a mystery; but it is certain that the day when the Russians *do* undertake an armed intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan—a policy which each day seems more likely on their part—we shall know to our cost the mistake we have made in not having ourselves long ago intervened in the affairs of this anarchical border state.

MISCELLANEA.

The latest news from Burmah repeats the report that the rebel prince, who escaped from Rangoon, is busy on the frontiers of the Shan and Karen Independent States, in the endeavour to raise an army to contest the throne with his father, the reigning king at Mandalay.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out among the Li savages inhabiting the interior of the Island of Hainan, which is likely to give some trouble to the Chinese authorities, as these wild mountaineers are a peculiarly fierce and indomitable race. The lists of the successful graduates at the recent Examinations at Canton will be published on the 4th instant.

We hear that Mr. Bowra, now serving in the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, has been appointed acting Commissioner at Ningpo, for which post he will leave shortly. Mr. Taintor will take his place as Customs Interpreter at Canton, Mr. Brown the deputy Commissioner at Shanghai, being ordered to act for Mr. Commissioner Glover during the absence of that gentleman at Peking, whither he proceeded a short time since.

Great apprehensions are entertained as to the safety of H. M. gun-boats *Grasshopper* and *Janus*, which left here for a cruise on the 28th Sept., and have not yet been heard of, although they ought to have been in several days ago.

The *Drake* and *Bouncer* have been dispatched in search of their missing friends, and this morning H. M. S. *Pelorus* also started on the same errand. It is to be hoped that the non-appearance of these two vessels is to be accounted for by a shortness of coal, or some other equally probable and harmless cause, and that in a day or two they will be seen in their old berths again, quite safe and sound.

The streets of Canton were blockaded by the processions of chairs and crowds of sightseers brought together on the occasion of the ceremony called the "decoration" (*tsan hwa*, or investing with flowers) of the graduates at the recent Literary Examinations. According to official rule and immemorial custom, such of the graduates as are still at or near the Provincial capital at the time of the issue of the lists announcing their success, are invited a few days after the publication takes place to a ceremonial banquet at the Governor's palace, where a complete suit of the official costume they are henceforward entitled to wear is also bestowed upon them and a sprig of artificial flowers in brassfoil is placed on the summit of their "mandarin's" hats. Crowds beset all the principal thoroughfares on these occasions to gaze upon the triumphant candidates, each of whom represents the élite among upwards of one hundred competitors. On the present occasion some seventy graduates were entertained in this manner, an unusual number of degrees having gone among the residents of Canton and its immediately adjacent Districts, particularly that of Shun-téh. The present energetic Governor of the Province, Tsiang Yi-li, has introduced a very acceptable innovation in the ceremony, viz: the bestowal of suits of official costume of good material and careful make—the custom in former years having been to palm off upon the graduates simply *representations* in paper or cheap tissues of the various articles of attire.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Oct. 12 L.W.	7.43	12.07	S. E.	4	b	30.11	73
" 12 H.W.	11.38	21.05	S.EbyS.	6	e	30.09	77
" 13 L.W.	8.22	12.09	South	4	b	30.01	76
" 13 H.W.	0.07	22.03	S. by W.	5	e	30.02	82
" 14 L.W.	8.52	11.10	N. W.	1	f	30.06	75
" 14 H.W.	0.37	23.08	N. by E.	2	o	30.04	72
" 15 L.W.	9.24	12.03	N. N. W.	2	r	30.19	76
" 15 H.W.	1.16	23.09	Z	0	r	30.15	71
" 16 L.W.	9.52	12.08	E. N. E.	6	r	30.23	71
" 16 H.W.	1.48	24.03	N. E.	7	o	30.21	66
" 17 L.W.	10.23	12.02	SWbyW	2	c	30.11	74
" 17 H.W.	2.26	23.03	W. by N.	2	b	30.07	72
" 18 L.W.	10.42	13.01	NWbyN.	2	c	30.19	69
" 18 H.W.	3.14	23.06	N. N. E.	3	b	30.16	70

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1867. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1866. Day. Max.	1866. Night. Min.
Oct. 12	76	64	74	64
" 13	85	70	72	66
" 14	80	68	70	62
" 15	79	69	61	56
" 16	74	68	62	56
" 17	70	64	63	56
" 18	70	63	64	52

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Aden" from Hongkong, Count de Mont Blanc, Lieut. Brinkley, Staff Assist. Surgeon Jackson, Dr. Bell, Messrs. Hippsley, Dillon, C. Milton, R.N., Clapp, R.N., Addyman, West, Cabeldue, Railton, Simpson, and Smith; 3 Japanese, 6 European servants, and 26 Chinese. Per "Fire Queen" from Hankow, Dr. Salter, Mr. J. H. Evans and Father Carnardi. From Chinkiang, Mr. Rodgers and Father Olive, and 85 Chinese on deck. Per "Osaka," from Nagasaki, Messrs. Adrian Dias, Trautmann, Meyers, and 2 Japanese. Per "Haya Maro," from Yokohama, Capt. Dunn. Per "Glengyle," from Hongkong, Messrs. Julius Schubert, Pallcott, and Dr. Zachariae.

DEPARTED.—Per "Costa Rica" for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. McDonell, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fobes, Capt. and Mrs. Venzie, Count de Mont, Blanc, Messrs. Wainwright, Dunn, Gould, Roper, Cowderoy, Sumbernin, Palk, Fajard, Russell, Menger, Campbell, Tuno, Rodgers, Davis, Stockes, Bhemann, Twombly, Gelandet, Hunter, Cumine, Thomas, Zurhellen, Dufoeney, and 7 Japanese. Per "Aden" for Hongkong, Lieut. Clapp, Messrs. Heinsen, Lawrence, Tanastein, and J. F. E. de Barros. Per "Ganges," for Yokohama, Messrs. West, Addyman, Hamstao, Lieut. Brinckley, and Staff Assist. Surgeon Jackson.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 26th Instant.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			222,322.01	196.68	3.09	222,522.08	1,313.83	311.37	14,307.87	1,750.08	769.89	5,784.19	10,261.50	34,447.82
Douglas Castle	Oct. 11	London	5,612.00	..	..	5,612.00	..	..	550.70	103.23	36.09	218.43	505.33	1,418.75
Weymouth	" 11	"	6,767.79	..	..	6,767.79	..	10.15	694.76	63.50	39.35	228.44	746.00	1,786.59
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	234,703.30	196.68	3.09	234,903.07	1,313.83	321.52	15,553.33	1,936.11	844.33	6,181.06	11,513.01	37,653.16

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	2,097.46	117.29	61.50	207.81	477.57	468.32	3,452.67
Ansicus	Oct. 11	New York	..	..	..	..	..	2,935.91	406.78	17.33	282.57	539.36	633.95	4,816.39
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	22.12	5,033.37	524.07	78.83	490.68	1,016.93	1,102.27	8,268.27

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			4,921.04	..	19,099.30	24,020.34	..	96.03	1,166.33	253.60	259.18	..	99.01	1,891.55
Erl King	Oct. 11	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.64	..	..	..	..	61.64
Sunda	" 11	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	145.63	..	..	..	..	145.63
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,921.04	..	19,099.30	24,020.34	..	96.03	1,373.60	253.60	259.18	..	99.01	2,098.82

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	14317	4903	162	252	20348	1899	22247
Sunda	1341	245	25	74	2185	..	2185
Total	16158	5148	187	326	22533	1899	24432

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	290.00	7,247.70	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,823.25
Midnight	Oct. 11	..	..	..	480.00	..	..	..	..	..	480.00
Conchita	" 11	..	..	..	144.00	..	..	..	..	..	144.00
Ganges	" 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	137.20	..	..	137.20
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	290.00	7,871.70	..	..	4,330.35	..	..	12,584.45

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	56½	56.50	52	62.40	25	30.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	71	71.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	129½	129.50	52	62.40	25	30.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	20	20.00	95	114.00	54	64.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Nagasaki. Chts.	Nagasaki. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	164	164.00	85½	85.41	82	82.00	55	55.00	120	120.00	46	46.00	125	125.00	..	..	677½	677.41
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14.40	1	1.20	14	16.80
Benares	1	1.20	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	10	12.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00	..	..	5	5.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	166	166.40	85½	85.41	84	84.40	55	55.00	120	120.00	46	46.00	149	152.80	1	1.20	706½	711.21

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The mail of the 26th October arrived per *Aden* on the 13th. The stranding of the *Surat* had prevented the parcels coming forward. There have been no arrivals from Europe or America. The *Feronia* from Newcastle N. S. W. with Coal came in on the 12th, she brought the Sydney Mail Summary for August, anticipating the steamer route by a day. The *Ivy* from Swan river with Sandal Wood &c., arrived on the 16th. Several vessels are over due from London, Liverpool and Wales. The weather on the China Sea has been very stormy; from Manila, accounts received of several vessels putting in with great damage, and the Captain of the *Stewart Wortley* arriving in an open boat, his vessel having been wrecked.

SOFT GOODS.—Accounts from the North, lately, having been more favourable an active business has been done in some classes of Goods, especially in

Grey Shirtings.—Of which during the past few days some 60,000 to 70,000 pieces have changed hands at a slight advance on last rates, and parcels of Eagle chops 8 lbs., 4 have been sold to arrive at Tls. 2.60. The transactions have been chiefly for prompt clearance.

White Shirtings.—Again lower in value, some good 64-66 reed having been placed at Tls. 2.50 per piece.

T-Cloths.—Whithout change.

WOOLLENS.—Are quite neglected, and Camlets appear to have become quite a dead letter.

METALS.—The stocks of most kinds being small, there is a good current demand. Lead and Tin share the activity.

Iron, Nail Road—May be quoted Tls. 2.80 to 2.90. Flat, Round and Hoop no change.

COALS.—With the exception of the *Feronia*, arrivals have been confined to vessels from Japan, Formosa and Saghalien. The latter port indicates a new source of supply, but we have not heard how this coal compares with other kinds.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls.	14	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,,	14.00	,,
English ,,	,,	13	,,
Anthracite ,,	,,	13.00 *a* 14	,,
Sydney ,,	,,	*a* 10	Sales.
Japan ,,	,,	6.00 *a* 7.00	,,
Formosa ,,	,,	6	nominal.

SUGAR.—Still declines in value, and until stocks become reduced must continue dull and difficult of sale.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Pepper, Black, without change. White has rather receded in price.

SANDAL & SAPAN WOODS.—No change.

RICE.—No local demand.

TIN.—No stocks, price Tls. 18.50 to 19.25, for Malacca.

LAND & HOUSES.—No properties of any importance have changed hands. The premises formely in the occupation of the Proprietors of this paper, have been let for the Joint use of the British and Local Post Offices at a rate equal to about Tls. 3,000 per annum.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.2.5 to		2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.5.8	,,	2.6.2
9 to 9½ lbs.	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.5.0
White Shirtings	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
60 ,,	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.2
64 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
66 ,,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.0
American Drills, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.3.0
American Jeans, 30 yds...	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.5.0
American Sheetings, 40yds.	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.5.0
English Drills, 40 yds....	,,	3.8.5	,,	3.9.0
T-Cloths—				
6 to 7. lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.2.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	℔ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.8.0
Spotted Shirtings—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.7.0	,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.6.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.6.0
Chintz—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.5	,,	2.2.5
Blue	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.7.0
Brown	,,	2.2.0	,,	.....
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.2	,,	0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.6
26 in.	,,	0.2.3	,,	0.2.4½
Camlets, English—				
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.2.5	,,	.....
S S	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0	,,	.....
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.1.5	,,	.....
Assorted	,,	7.1.0	,,	.....
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	10.0.0	,,	12.5.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	9.0.0
Crape Lustres	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.1.0
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	4.4.0	,,	4.6.0
Iron—				
Flat and Round	℔ pl.	2.7.0	,,	2.7.5
Nail Rod	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.8.5
Hoop	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Lead	℔ pl.	5.1.0	to	5.3.0
Tin Plates	℔ box	6.2.5	,,	.....
Steel	℔ tub	4.4.0	,,	.....
Flints	℔ pl.	1.0.0	,,	.....
Window Glass	℔ box	3.4.0	,,	.....
Pepper—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.5.0	,,	5.6.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China		2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
Rattans—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.6.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.3.0
Sandal Wood—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
Mangrove Bark—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
Tin—				
Straits	,,	18.5.0	,,	19.0.0
Malacca	,,	19.0.0	,,	19.2.5
Rice—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.4.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.0
good to finest white	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
Saigon	,,	0.9.0	,,	1.3.0
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.1.5
good to fine	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.5.5
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Formosa	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.3.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.4.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Canton	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.6.0
Manila	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.4.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.4.0
medium	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2.0
fine to finest	,,	6.0.0	,,	6.6.0
Coals—				
English	℔ ton	13.0.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	14.0.0
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	10.5.0
Japan	,,	6.0.0	,,	7.0.0

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The market for these kinds during the past week has been taken possession of by one house, which by raising prices 1½ to 2 taels has kept out all competitors. Its transactions consist of about 3,000 chests, all Ningchow at Tls. 20½ to 22½ (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4½d.), the only outside purchase being one chop Hohow at 16½ (1s. 0d.) The stock is reduced to 26,000 chests. The market remains firm.

GREEN TEAS.—The week has been signalised by the occurrence of the first shipment of these overland to New York, the "*Costa Rica*" having taken nearly 3,000 packages. Business has been active during the week, and prices have continuously advanced, the settlements comprising 12,000 ½-chests Moyune at Tls. 36 to 42, 5,000 ½-chests Fychow at Tls. 27 to 36, 6,000 ½-chests Teenkai at Tls. 39½ to 42, and 1,200 ½-chests Pingsuey at Tls. 32 and 32½. The stock contains 25,000 packages. The *Ensign* and *Ellen Rickmers* have been chartered for New York. The market closes very firm.

SILK.—During the past few days more activity has shown itself in our Silk market, and settlements amounting to about 1,000 bales have been made, at prices showing a further decline, as compared with those paid at the close of last mail:—of the above settlements fully 300 to 400 bales are going forward on joint account with Chinese. The arrivals from the Interior during the past ten days have been fully 1,000 to 1,500 bales; and the unsold stock has increased to fully 6,000 bales. Advices from the producing districts report higher prices ruling there.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been some business done in Exchange during the past week, Import goods, shirtings and opium having been cleared to a certain amount. Some Bank Bills have been in request at rates varying from 6s. 1½d to 6s. 1½d. About 1000 bales of silk and a fair amount of green tea having been settled, some private paper has been offered at rates from 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 2½d.

On Bombay and Calcutta several lacs of rupees have been sold at 303 and 303½.

On Hongkong, Bank Bills 28½ Dollars show a further decline and remain at 71.7.

On London	Bank Rate, sight	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 1½d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 2½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 2½d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 4 months' sight Bank	fcs. 7.82½	
	Documentary, 4 months' sight	fcs. 7.82½	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	Rs. 304 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay—	,, ,, ,,	Rs. 303 ,, ,,	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	28¼ per cent discount.	
,,	Private, 15 days' sight	29 ,, ,,	

Bullion :—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—71.5.0.

Carolus Dollars.—74.5.0.

Copper Cash.—1,430 per Tael.

TIENTSIN, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

Grey Shirtings,—				
7 lb. per piece	Tls.	2.2.0		
8½ ,, ,,	,,	2.4.5	*a*	2.4.8
8½ ,, ,,	,,	2.5.5		
9 ,, ,,	,,	2.6.5		
White Shirtings,—				
reed 56 per piece	Tls.	2.1.0		
,, 60 ,,	,,	2.2.0		
,, 64 ,,	,,	2.4.0		
,, 66 ,,	,,	2.5.0		
T-Cloth, 24 yards,—				
6 lb. per piece	Tls.	1.9.0		
7 lb. ,, ,,	,,	2.0.0		
American Drills,—				
40 yards	Tls.	4.0.0	*a*	4.2.0
30 yards	Tls.	3.9.0		
English Drills,—				
40 yards	Tls.	3.4.0		
30 ,,	,,	2.5.0		
Crape Lastings, per piece	,,	4.0.0	*a*	5.2.0
Dimities ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0		
Figured Orleans, ,,	,,	4.4.0		
Plain ,, ,,	,,	4.0.0	*a*	4.2.0
Spanish Stripes,—				
assorted	Tls.	0.5.2	*a*	0.6.0
Scarlet	,,	0.7.6		
Camlets, SS Scarlet ,,	,,	14.0.0		
assorted ,, ,,	,,	12.5.0		
Lead, per piecul	,,	5.5.0		
Steel, per piecul	,,	5.2.0		
Tin Plates, per box	,,	7.0.0		
Window Glass,—				
English per box	,,	3.5.0		
other kinds ,,	,,	2.6.0	*a*	2.8.0
Opium,—				
Malwa, per piecul	Tls.	565.	*a*	570.0.0
Patna, per chest	,,	470.	*a*	480.0.0
Persian, per piecul	,,	480.0.0		
EXPORTS.				
Cotton, per Custom's piecul	Tls.	14.5.0		
Gold	,,	15.5.2		
Gold Leaf	,,	16.8.0		

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 18th Oct., 1867.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.,	793
Barnet, Geo, and Co.,	996
Birley, Worthington and Co.,	290
Blain, Tate and Co.,	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.,	296
Bovet, Brothers and Co.,	378
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.,	2,189
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.,	...
Brand, Monro and Co.,	1,926
Carter and Co.,	1,220
Chapman, King and Co.,	109
Coutts and Co.,	...
Cunnine and Co.,	167
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	615
Gamwell, F. R.,	559
Gibb, Livingston and Co.,	615
Gilman and Co.,	1,052
Glover and Co.,	...
Gutschow and Co.,	176
Heard, Augustine, and Co.,	361
Hogg, Brothers,	667
Holdsworth, E.,	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.,	191
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,	440
Jarvie, John, and Co.,	243
Meynard and Co.,	112
Milsom and Tod,	601
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.,	...
Overweg and Co.,	366
Petrocochino and Co.,	165
Pustau, Wm. and Co.,	573
Primrose and Co.,	591
Reid and Co.,	...
Reiss and Co.,	354
Reme and Co.,	59
Rothwell, Love and Co.,	10
Russell and Co.,	818
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.,	534
Scheibler Matthai and Co.,	1,053
Shaw, Brothers and Co.,	477
Siemssen and Co.,	335
Skeggs and Co.,	523
Smith, J. M., and Co.,	80
Textor and Co.,	1,034
Theric and Co.,	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.,	...
Trautmann and Co.,	160
Turner and Co.,	...
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.,	...
White, F. G.,	93
Miscellaneous	533
Total Bales	21,864

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15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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